

Monkeyshines

FAKES
FABLES
FACTS

Concerning Evolution



By Harry Rimmer, President
RESEARCH SCIENCE BUREAU, Inc.

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Los Angeles, Calif.

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AUTHOR'S NOTE —

This book is written in non-technical language for the average lay reader who can use his eyes and brain. It is especially directed to those of high school and college age who have been told many things about the animal ancestry of man. All technical phrases and scientific language have been carefully deleted.

For a thorough, scientific, scholarly discussion of the question for advanced students, the best book is "God or Gorilla" (By McCann). There is no book for the American public that so thoroughly covers the question.

For those not trained in advanced research science this book may be a suggestion. Teachers of science of the old schooling will not agree that this pamphlet is scientific; but the author stands ready to meet any accredited scientist or teacher of science in public debate, on the subject the "Collapse of Evolution."

AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

In common with many other students, the writer studied under men who were strong believers in the theory of the monkey ancestry of man. The Bible and its account of creation were laughed at, and I was told there was "such an overwhelming mass of evidence to prove evolution," no educated man in all the world doubted the fact of man's animal origin. Since leaving school and learning to think for myself, I have examined the "overwhelming mass" of evidence. It seems to have disappeared!

So universal is the "crawfishing" of the teachers who used to be most violent in their teaching of the theory of evolution, it is quite common today to meet folks who will say the evolutionists never claimed that man was descended from the monkey family at all. To show the extent of this vicious teaching, I offer this excerpt from a noted authority, W. P. Barbellion:

"How I hate this man who talks about the 'brute creation,' with an ugly emphasis on the word 'brute.' As for me I am proud of my close kinship with other animals. I take a jealous pride in my simian ancestry." (Simian means monkey.) "I like to think I was once a magnificent hairy fellow, living in the trees; and that my frame came down through geological ages of time, via sea jelly—and worms—and amphioxus—fish—dinosaurs and apes. Who would exchange these for the pallid couple in the garden of Eden?"

I would! I would rather a thousand times trace my descent up to God through Adam than down to a sea jelly through wormy ancestors whose children were apes! And of course I am following the simplest rule of science when I do it. That rule is

"Like begets like" or "Kind produces kind" or "Out of nothing you get nothing." No worm ever gave life to any progeny except worms; no dinosaur ever gave birth to anything but another dinosaur (and I am well acquainted with *Archeopteryx*). And no monkey ever gave birth to any creature that in time became man!

One so-called authority goes so far as to say that the Negroid races came from the gorilla, the Mongoloids came from the chimpanzee, and the white races came from the baboon! This would impress me tremendously if I had not read the dogmatic statement of another authority equally certain that the order was different, and that the white races came from the gorilla, the yellow from the baboon and the Negroids came from the chimpanzee! Which are we to believe? I do not believe either. In this little book I set forth a few of the reasons why.

There is a resemblance between the Ape and the Man, but resemblance does not mean relationship.

The battleship looks like the row-boat structurally; but we see in that only the fact of design. When the man found a plan that would make a boat float, he built all his boats on that plan.

A church looks like a hen-house. That is, the structural fundamentals are the same. They have a floor, sides, roof, joists, rafters, doors, windows. Does that mean the church evolved by internal resident force from the simpler hen-house? Of course not; it simply means that when the man found a working plan for a building he kept that plan with certain modifications, and used it for all buildings.

A tomato can and a gasoline drum are structurally similar. A coffee cup is structurally like a gravy bowl.

Does that mean the gasoline drum evolved out of the tomato can? or the gravy bowl out of the coffee cup? Of course not. **It only means they were designed on the same plan by the same designer.** The can was made to contain tomatoes, and with some enlargement the same design serves for gasoline. It is not the container that counts; **it is the contents.**

So structural similarity does not argue relationship. It follows, by analogy, that the Creator found a plan that worked, and He followed that plan, with certain modifications, in each separate and distinct genus. Into one container He put a human, in the other He put a brute.

In the following pages I offer a study of the **truth of the matter.** Every so-called "similarity" in the text books is not to be believed. **The camera does not lie; but liars use the camera!** How many times has some student showed me a picture in a text book as evidence of evolution, and upon a cursory examination the picture shows itself to be a fake. It is a simple matter to "retouch" a film and make the picture look like anything the artist demands. So a picture of a gorilla skull is "touched up" until you can hardly tell it from a human, but that is absolute untruth. I have three children, all under ten, and if I say "One of you run out to the laboratory and get me a gorilla skull," even the baby knows the difference, and out of fifty skulls on the shelf she can pick out the gorilla without hesitation.

So these pictures were all taken by the author in his own laboratory, from specimens in his own private museum, and the author takes oath they are not retouched or doctored in any way. **EXAMINE THEM FOR THOSE STRUCTURAL EVIDENCES THAT PROVE RELATIONSHIP!**



FABLE NUMBER ONE

"The skull of a gorilla closely resembles that of a man."—(Textbook of Biology).

FAKE NUMBER ONE

To prove the above fable, a gorilla skull is photographed in such a position as to show the profile, with the top of the skull shaded so as to make it look as though it had a large brain capacity. A human skull is sometimes contrasted in the same way, and the greater height of the gorilla skull is made apparent, thus the inference in the student's mind is that the gorilla has a skull as good as, or even a little better than, the human.

THE FACT

In the first picture, I have photographed the gorilla so as to make him look as human as possible. All the light comes upon the specimen in such a way as grossly to accentuate the nose and mouth, minimize the supra orbital ridges, and make the zygomatic arches look refined. The slope of the face from the supra orbital ridges to the front teeth (central incisors) is thus obliterated, and the skull made to look close to the human.

In picture number two the skull has not been moved an inch, it is the same skull in the same identical position. But the light has been moved so as to show the true value of the facial characteristics and much of the human look vanishes. Even at this angle, or point of view, the true difference does not show, as the gorilla seems to have a well shaped frontal lobe, or forehead. This is above all else the one thing he does not have. This will be seen clearly in the next pictures.

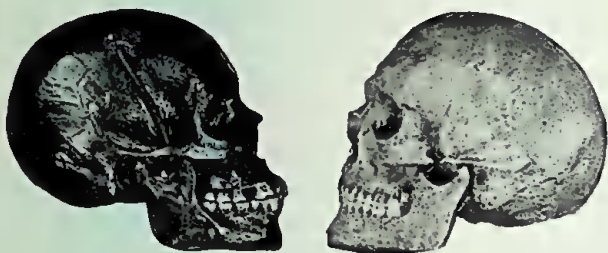


Here we have the skull of a male gorilla (left) and a female gorilla (right) photographed in contrast. The male is photographed full face view, and the female in profile. You will see at once that the face seen from the full front view does not give an adequate idea of the structural and cranial characteristics.

Looking at the skull in profile, the flat face effect disappears, and you see there is a long slant from the (1) eyes to teeth. Back of the zygomatic arches (2) there is a deep concavity. The supra orbital ridges (3) protrude in a striking manner, showing the absence of a frontal lobe or forehead. The occiput (4) ends on a line with the zygomatic arches (2), and the tremendous size and weight of the lower jaw hinge is seen at a glance.

Thus analyzed, the "human characteristics" begin to vanish. Yet these are only the first points of contrast. The entire proportion of the gorilla is on a different scale from that of the human. The mechanics of the cranial structure differ so much it would be utterly impossible for a human to walk if he had a skull even remotely resembling the plan of balance used in the gorilla.

In spite of resemblance and all that can be argued from this basis, these are skulls of an animal. They have exclusively animal characteristics, and have no scientific value as a proof of common ancestry. This contention may sound far fetched, but hold your mind open as you turn the pages to the proof of this contention. Compare this page with the next.



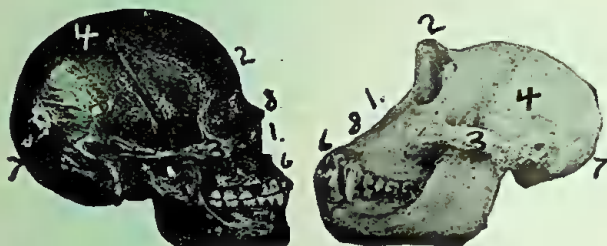
A commonly accepted fallacy is the erroneous teaching that the skulls of the ancient cave dwellers of the old stone age were much more simian than the skulls of modern men. Here in this picture is the skull of an ancient stone age man (left) and the skull of a highly modern man (right). The ancient skull is black because of its natural pigmentation, and because for many centuries it lay buried in a black alkali mound where it gradually took on a deep rich, black shade. Some of my evolutionary colleagues and friends were highly elated when they saw this valuable find, as they said it had "highly simian qualities." Pressed to disclose these, they said it had a protruberant superior maxillary (upper jaw), rather prominent supra orbital ridges and two flat indentations on the sides of the suture running right down the top of the head (coronal suture).

A prominent Hollywood dentist, Dr. I. S. Hanna, a member of the Research Science Bureau, tells me he has many casts he has made of his modern patients, with this same facial protruberance! Many modern men whom we pass on the street have a more prominent upper jaw, yet this must have been close to the monkey!

As to the two slight indentations, they are there, but they are also there in about fifty more modern skulls in my own large collection. They bear no resemblance to the concavities of the gorilla skull, as a later picture will show.

The purpose now is to contrast this ancient stone age man with the more modern one. The modern man suffers by contrast! The ancient skull has a better shaped forehead. The ancient head has a brain capacity of 46 cubic centimeters more than the modern one.

WHY PICK ON HIM?



We now have in contrast the skulls of the ancient stone age man and the gorilla. Study them closely. The resemblances are marvelous, are they not? Yes, they are not!

While this picture does not show the vast and unbridged gap in the cranial structure of these two widely separated species, the skull of the most ancient man and the gorilla can be distinguished one from the other at a glance. Even a child can tell the difference.

The human skull is so vastly superior that there is no comparison. Please note these outstanding points of difference.

The slope of the face (1).

The supra orbital ridge of the ape and its absence in the man (2). There is a supra orbital ridge in most races, but the so-called primitive races have less than their modern descendants, who are supposedly higher in the scale of evolution.

The curve and structure of the zygomatic arches (3).

The shape of the parietal lobes (4).

The structure of the superior maxillary (5), and the inferior maxillary (6).

The size and shape of the occiput (7).

The nasal ossi (8).

THE WHOLE BLOOMING THING!

Let us examine them now in detail.



DENTAL EVIDENCE

The evolutionary scientist (?) makes a great deal of capital out of the teeth. Indeed, just a tiny variation in the "cusps" or pattern of the crown of a single tooth

fills them with elation, and is at once hailed as a definite proof of man's ancestral relation to the apes. I do not expect you to believe this, it sounds as though my enthusiasm carries me too far; I will just give you the evidence to prove it.

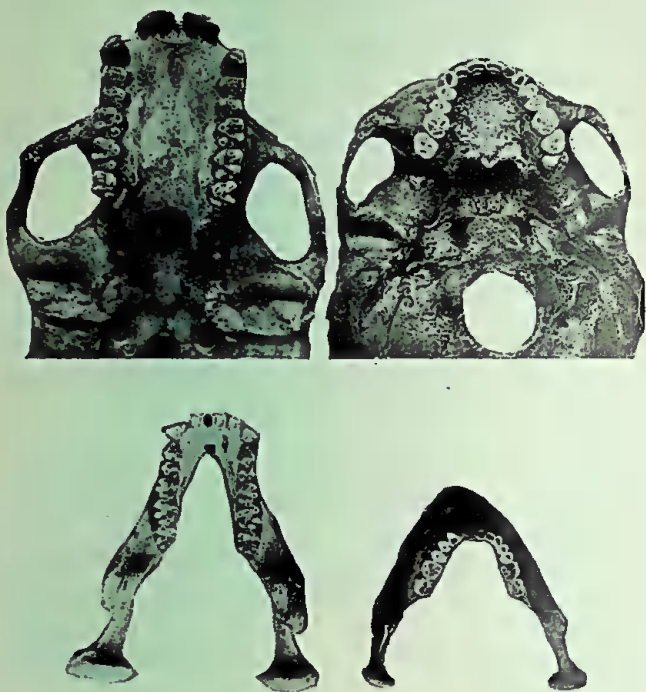
In "Science," Vol. LX, No. 1548, August 29, 1924, there appears an article on the subject "Jaws of Fossil Apes." Three lower jaws were found in the Siwalik Hills of India. They belonged to an extinct creature, about the size of the chimpanzee, called *Dryopithecus*. A definite specific age is given these fossil relics—they lived some three or four million years ago. This ape is so close to the modern ape and man in structural similarities as to indicate they were close to the common ancestral type (Never yet discovered).

"The crown pattern of the anterior molars falls in between the type of the modern chimpanzee and the human."

Nothing is said of the central incisors, the lateral incisors, the cuspids, the bi-cuspids, or the second and third molars, just the anterior molars are mentioned. The other teeth didn't help the theory, evidently, so they are neglected.

Note the quotation carefully. These teeth from the millions of years ago were more human than the modern ape: They fall "IN BETWEEN." Although close to the ancestral type, they are more human than the ones today possessed by modern apes.

So, I say the evolutionist thinks highly of dental evidence. We will look for a while at the teeth of the gorilla. Note this splendid animal set, then turn the page.



The evidence of dentition is conclusively against the theory of relationship between the gorilla and the human. Note the first picture here, the upper teeth of the gorilla and the human. The gorilla is on the left.

The teeth of the gorilla differ from those of the human in shape. The gorilla teeth are notably animal; they are in the form of a parallelogram. There

are two straight rows down the sides, and one straight row across the front. But the teeth of the human are ovoidal, or semi-circular. No animal has teeth laid like this. The first two teeth in the center of the front row on each are the "central incisors." There are two in each jaw, but they differ. If you had never seen a gorilla tooth you could pick it out of fifty others. The next two (one on each side the first two) are the "lateral incisors." These also differ in every way except numerically. Then proceeding on back on both sides of each jaw there are the "cuspid" or "canine incisors." These differ remarkably in the two shown here. In the gorilla jaw they are tusks or fangs, in the human they are teeth! Also, there is a wide gap in the position of the gorilla "cuspid" as related to the "laterals", which gap is essential to the square nature of the dental pattern.

The "cusps" or crown pattern of the teeth differ remarkably. There is no difference in the pattern of the cusps of any two kinds of men, whether Mongolian, Negro, Indian or White. All men have human teeth, the gorilla has animal teeth.

In the lower jaws the difference shows even more clearly. Examine them carefully, point by point as we did the uppers, and see the evidence against relationship from the teeth alone. Finally, the teeth do not articulate in the gorilla ■ they do in the human. The bite and fit are radically different.

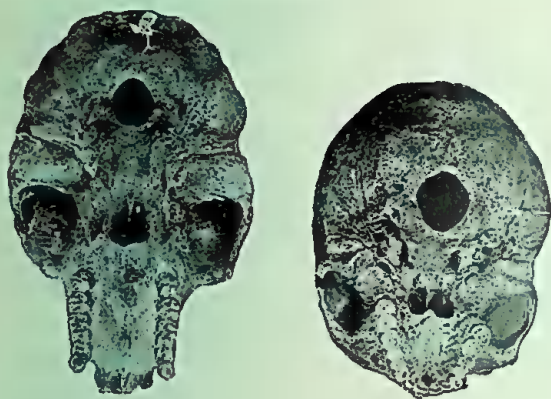
This is admittedly weighty evidence: The Evolutionist seizes eagerly on the teeth of "Dryopithecus" to bolster his collapsing theory, so we point out the dental argument against the truth of the idea of common ancestry.



The structure of the teeth is not the only evidence of the falsity of the evolutionary theory, but the jaws themselves differ. This illustration is a picture of the lower jaw of a gorilla set inside the lower jaw of a human, to show comparative size and shape. The preceding cut shows the difference as seen from above; the picture here shows the striking difference from the side view. They are both set on the same plane, their bases resting on the same table.

The hinge of the human jaw is exactly the same height as the cuspid or canine teeth of the gorilla. These mighty tusks or fangs are well developed in the gorilla, and the power of the jaw structure is tremendous. This gorilla, wounded, chewed the hardwood stock off the gun that wounded her when the fleeing native hunter dropped it. So massive is this jaw and so powerful, it took her less time to chew off the gun stock than it has taken you to read about it in this one paragraph.

The difference is not entirely ~~one~~ of size, it is ~~one~~ of kind as well. In a later illustration I will show that the very bone structure differs so much that even an amateur can tell the bone of the gorilla from that of a human. Compare this picture with the following illustration, and pick out the human.

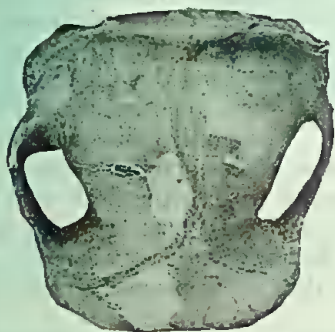
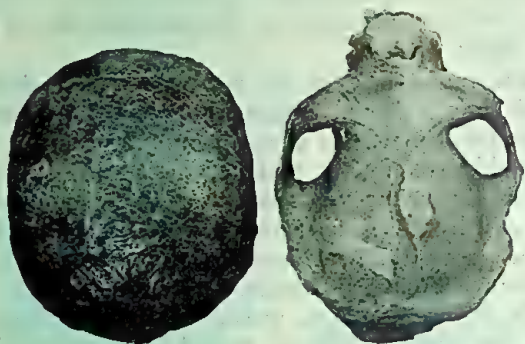


A few pages back I mentioned the fact that there are mechanical and structural differences in the crania of the gorilla and the man. This illustrates the principal of balance employed in the two, and shows how they differ.

The round hole in the bottom of these skulls is called the "foranum magnum" and is the opening where the spinal cord goes up into the brain. That is roughly stated, but you get the idea, I am sure. This is the center of balance, and is determined in each case by the same factor, the position of the body of the species in its characteristic posture. Man is by nature, intent, and design an upright being. The gorilla, on the contrary, walks on all fours naturally, and any other posture is forced and unnatural, as well as inconvenient. This is evidenced by his entire skeletal structure, but we are concerned now with the skull only.

Measure the distance from the foranum magnum around the human skull in every direction and you find the foranum is the specific gravity center of the skull, so the head can be carried with ease in an upright position; much as you could balance a ball on the tip of one finger. The gorilla skull measured thus tells a different story: His foranum magnum is placed in the ideal place to balance the head of a ruminant or four footed animal. To note this fact, see the difference in the illustration opposite, paying particular attention to the distance between the front teeth and the foranum.

The shape of the palate and the length of the arch are also evidences to be noted. The human mouth is domed for speech, the gorilla's is V-shaped so as to make speech impossible.



Let us now compare the top of the two skulls, for shape, size, and structure. In the top picture I have compared the top of the skull of the cave man with that of the gorilla. So different is their shape and structure, however, I cannot make as clear a comparison as I wish to. You can see that the zygomatic arches and the superior maxillary of the gorilla persist in showing from any angle.

The top of the gorilla's head is extremely flat. Running down the center of the skull is a superimposed "seam" sticking up a good fraction of an inch. Where this seam or protruding keel is on the gorilla, there is a suture on the human skull.

The frontal lobe of the human is not visible in the picture, for his head is too round to show the "forehead" from this angle. But the tiny, triangular flat frontal lobe on the gorilla may be seen, and wondered at. The science of psychology tells us that character is located in this lobe (after James). The gorilla has none of this distinctly human trait.

In the lower picture I have shown the gorilla brain pan up the other way. In this cut the top of the picture is the back of the head. Note that where the lambdoidal suture appears on the human head, there is a high ridge on the gorilla head, and where the human head is convex this gorilla head is concave. On each side of this skull there is a depression that would hold a cup of water if the skull was standing straight up. Pour water on the top of a human head and the last drop would run off. They are of absolutely different shape.

(The "sutures" are the "seams" that join the lobes of the human skull together; and are never present in the gorilla skull).



We now take ■ look at the inside of the two skulls. In the top picture we see the gorilla skull on the left, the human on the right, and both have had the back sawed off. In the bottom cut the two pieces are shown side by side, the gorilla on the left.

There are three things I want to point out in the top picture. The first is the comparative size of the cavity. The cranial capacity of the lowest type man, ancient or modern, is almost double that of the highest known anthropoid apes. The very best skulls possessed by the gorilla species have a cranial capacity of only nine hundred and fifty cubic centimeters. Skulls of highly developed men have a capacity of two thousand cubic centimeters and over. So man has twice the quantity of brains the gorilla has.

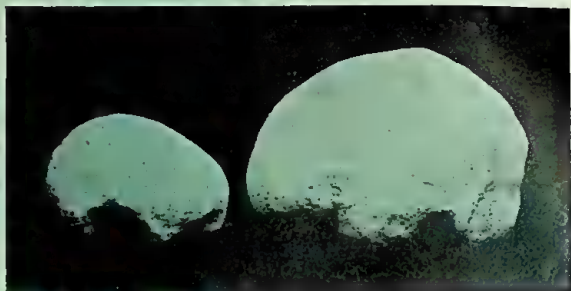
Next note the comparative thickness of the bone walls of the skulls, and the shape of the cavity. Is there any difficulty in picking out the ape skull?

Now look carefully at the bottom picture, the comparison of the part of the skull called the "occiput." This section of the skull shelters a tremendously important section of the brain, including the cerebellum. Note two things:

The gorilla occiput is so small it has less than one-eighth the capacity of the human.

It is so shaped that the foranum magnum is clearly outlined while it is not visible from this angle in the human.

This comparison is continued on the next page.



Here we have in the top picture a striking contrast between the brain casts of the gorilla (modern) and the human (ancient).

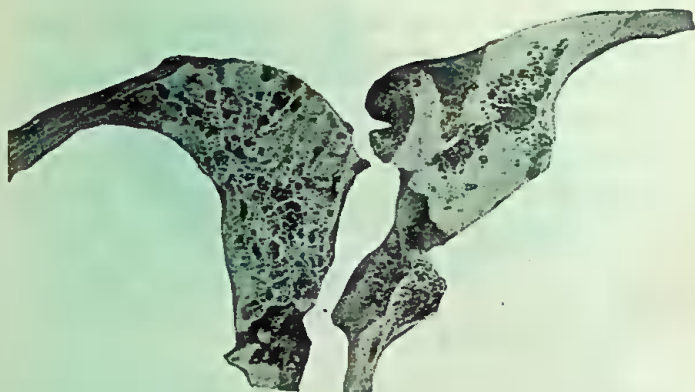
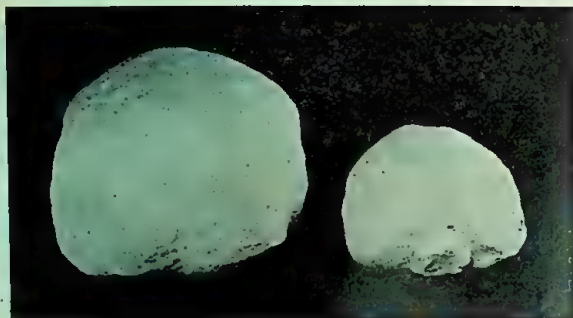
The cast on the left is of a female adult gorilla weighing one hundred and ninety-six pounds. The cast on the right is from the skull of a female cave dweller, who weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds. Compare them carefully.

The startling difference between the frontal lobes of the two is shown in the bottom picture. This skull is photographed to show clearly (but not exaggerating) the prominence of the supra orbital ridges of the gorilla, and the absence of a forehead. Where the noble rising forehead of the man greets the eye of the student, the gorilla has a hollow depression that will hold three ounces of water.

Turn back to page thirteen for a glance at the contrast in the two skulls. Note again that the human skull **BULGES OUT** in front, where the gorilla skull is concave!

Now come back to this picture on page twenty-seven, and study this forehead (?) carefully. I have posed this gorilla skull in the same position and on the same slope a human head would normally assume. Note the concavities **BEHIND** the supra orbital ridges on the gorilla, while the true forehead of man lies above his supra orbital ridges.

This coupled with the fact that the gorilla skull has no sutures, is so striking a refutation of the argument of relationship from resemblance, that the case collapses.



Let us view these brain casts from another angle. When seen from the rear, we see the striking difference at a glance. In the occipital lobe of the gorilla (right), there is a protruberance, where there is a depression, or "seam," on the human. Also the marks of the sutures are clearly seen on the human brain cast, but are entirely absent from the gorilla.

This final picture is of the cross section of the two kinds of bone. I wish to show you that the difference is one not only of quantity, but of quality as well. The gorilla has a different kind of bone from the human.

NO TRAINED OBSERVER CAN MISS THIS FACT, AND IF IT IS SUPPRESSED, IT IS BECAUSE THE TEACHER OF EVOLUTION FEELS HIS CASE TO BE SO WEAK THAT DECEIT IS ESSENTIAL TO ITS SUCCESS. The structure of the human bone differs from all animal bone, ■ every excavator knows from experience. Compare these two.

This is the same bone from the same region of each of the species, the gorilla on the left, and the human on the right. The shape is different, and the very structure is different. Compare the texture, and forani, and the amount of solid space in each, and see for yourself that man is not structurally similar to the gorilla; the very quality of his bones is different!

The author has had considerable experience in the field of archeology and has a large museum collection. In the course of these years of work he has personally exhumed over two thousand complete skeletons of ancient men, and does not write from the view point of imparted knowledge. All learning is not found in books; some must be dug up with the pick and spade.

The evolutionist, however, will not accept the evidence presented here. The charge has been made repeatedly that the author of these pages is not a scientist. That charge may easily be answered.

There are three essential qualifications for the revered and exalted title of scientist. First the aspirant must cover successfully a certain course of study. Then he must spend certain years in some definite branch of scientific research. Finally and most important, HE MUST BLUDGEON HIS MENTALITY INTO A STUPOR OF ACQUIESCENCE WHICH CONFORMS ABSOLUTELY TO THE BIGOTED, OPINIONATED, ARBITRARY DEMANDS OF A SELF-ELECTED EDUCATIONAL HIERARCHY!

In other words, no man is a scientist who is not an evolutionist. This has been definitely decided by—
THE EVOLUTIONISTS!

This great issue, however, will never be settled on the basis of personality. The question should not be, "Who is he?" but "Can the evolutionists answer these facts?"

This they cannot do. So when they are faced with facts they cannot meet, they descend always to the

personal plane. The author will meet them there this way:

A legally constituted Board of Directors elected him president of a scientific society in recognition of his work in scientific fields. He has covered the essential courses in preparation, and has had about fifteen years experience in scientific research. He is qualified as a scientist in the eyes of any but the evolutionists, WHO CANNOT ANSWER THESE FACTS! Which facts, however, speak for themselves.

At this point in the discussion, a student arose and said: "This is interesting and no doubt true: but how about the 'missing links?' "

The Speaker asked: "What missing links?"

"Why," he replied, "The missing links in all big museums."

"Those," said the Speaker, "Constitute 'Fake Number Two'."

TURN THIS PAGE AND SEE THEM.



THE MAN OF CRO-MAGNON

As we pass down the "Hall of the Age of Man" we are confronted with a reconstructed history of the human race. We are shown just how man evolved in the "Section of Anthropology" in the great museum,

from the lower animals, by a series of "missing links."

The first is an ancient true human specimen, called:

"THE MAN OF CRO-MAGNON."

He was a wonderful human being, far superior to the average of any living nation today. His arts and crafts were well developed; he excelled in the chase and cultivation of the soil; but his superiority over living men consisted in his marvelous brain; the cranial capacity of the "Man of Cro-Magnon" WAS SUPERIOR TO ANY RACE KNOWN TODAY.

We therefore know that he at least was not a missing link. He was a true human of a highly developed type. He is classified in the museum as Neolithic, or of the smooth stone age, and was our mental superior. No evolution here.

Note: The terms "smooth stone age" and "rough stone age" are entirely arbitrary, and have no true significance. All ancient men used smooth stones for certain tasks, and rough stones for other tasks. The true scientist, who is up-to-date, never suggests age in terms of stone culture. No so-called age was universal, but each marked a period of development in individual groups and tribes. As for instance:

When Columbus first landed on the shores of the new-found-land, he and his people were in the steel age, the Indians they met were in the stone age, while the natives of Africa were in the iron age, and as far as is known, these primitive Africans never had a stone age, either rough or smooth!



THE AURIGNACIAN MAN

Next in the line of evidence (?) is the one shown here.

"THE AURIGNACIAN MAN"

The Aurignacian man is also Neolithic; and the reconstruction shows him shaping an artifact of stone. His arts and crafts were not so highly developed as the first exhibit; nor was his head as large. The cranial capacity and cephalic index of this pre-historic man was inferior to the man of Cro-Magnon, so we say he was more ancient and lower down in the scale.

If this is proof of antiquity, how do we figure in? There is a vastly greater difference between us and the Cro-Magnons than there was between these two specimens; therefore we are more ancient than they.

At any rate, this is a true human of a highly advanced type; and constitutes an argument for the antiquity and persistence of the human race; but none whatever for evolution.



THE MAN OF GALLEY HILL

The third exhibit is marked,

“THE MAN OF GALLEY HILL”

This one is about the average of the modern American type. He is generally spoken of as “Paleolithic,” or rough stone age.

Practically all races have gone through a stone age. Indeed, some of them are still in the stone age! In Australia, for instance, and in South America, among some of the jungle Indians the stone age persists. Two hundred and fifty years ago the entire continent of North America was in the stone age; and fifty years ago the American Indians were still making and using weapons and implements of stone. A stone culture, then, is not necessarily an evidence of antiquity.

The “Man of Galley Hill” was a true human being. He should be measured by negroid standards, as it is the general opinion among experts that he was a negroid. Note the lips and nose on the reconstruction, and you will see the artist has followed out this suggestion in the case on exhibition in the museum.

Again we see that a true human of no matter what antiquity is not an evidence of evolution as long as he is truly human.



THE NEANDERTHAL MAN

The next exhibit in the line is,

"HOMO NEANDERTHALENSIS"
(The Neanderthal Man).

Here we leave the realm of the purely scientific for the largely speculative. So far the specimens have been honestly prepared and fairly exhibited; but in this one the imagination of the artist has been the main guiding factor. The skeletons of the Neanderthal men are sufficiently complete now to prove that they were true human beings.

They were short of stature, and their bones were a little heavier than those of modern man. At least that is the assumption drawn from the meager sources of evidence; but there is not ~~one~~ iota of proof that he ever looked anything like the illustration. In this case at least, the wish is father to the thought. Having no real evidence, the evolutionist subtly manufactures some.

The supra orbital ridges, the thick lips, the spreading nostrils, the flaring ears, the short neck and general animal face are all given him by the manufacturer of this cast. The theory is sick, and needs help!

The most recent teaching is that these men exterminated the Cro-Magnon race! If that is so (it can never be proved one way or the other); then they came after these marvelous people of Cro-Magnon, and not before. At any rate, these reconstructions of the Neanderthal man do not show him the way his skeleton really was. He also was a true man.



THE HEIDELBERG MAN

The next "proof" (?) of man's animal ancestry is,

"THE HEIDELBERG MAN."

This is a real "missing link."

This specimen was "reconstructed" from one (1) entire lower jaw! The rest is all missing, so this is a sure-enough missing link.

Think of the brazen crust of the evolutionist who makes a case out of one lower jaw! The entire head, with its animal traits; the torso, the arms, the club and the pig all constructed out of one lower jaw. Frankly, and honestly, now, what kind of evidence is this?

In my own collection I have many scores of skulls of high antiquity, and many, many lower jaws for which I have no other parts or bones. One such is seven per cent heavier than the reputed weight and measurements of the Heidelberg fragment; but it came from a highly developed human being.

The theory that has to help itself along on such a crutch as this is woefully weak!



THE LA QUINA WOMAN

In these days of gallantry it would never do to neglect the ladies, so in our exhibit we now see,

"THE LA QUINA WOMAN"

She should be called the wife of the Neanderthal Man, as she is made from the same ossi that resulted in his reconstruction. Turn back to page 38 and see the Neanderthal Man once more. Take a good look at him and compare him with this one, for they were both made from the same bones. One observer said they were male bones; another said if they were not female bones they ought to be; so they made up a wife from the same bones they used to make the man. Then they made the baby from what was left (?) and put them both in the exhibit as two separate stages in the "Evolution af Man"!

And then they laugh, and say God could not make a wife out of a man's rib! Here they made the whole family from one incomplete skeleton!

The Research Science Bureau, Inc., will give one hundred dollars in gold for proof that such a creature as this ever existed. Note the slope of the forehead, the position and shape of the ear, the zygomatic arch, and the nose and supra orbital ridge, and bring proof that a creature that looked like this existed as man's ancestor; then talk about infallible science!

This weird looking creature brings Man close to the Ape indeed. Or would if he had ever existed. This is,

"EOANTHROPUS DAWSONI."
(The Dawn Man).

Sometimes called the Piltdown, or Sussex man. His remains were found in a cave at Sussex, England. The question naturally arises, "Did he look like this?" He did not!



EOANTHROPUS DAWSONI

This cave was formed by the action of a stream of considerable force. Everyone knows the vagaries of floods, and the real value of evidence piled up by water action. A river in flood will carry a whole herd of horses miles away from their usual haunts. A river will pile debris in caves and pools and back eddies in strange confusion. This specimen is called

pre-historic because it was found in Pleistocene gravel; piled up by a river, which may have brought that gravel many, many miles.

This is also "manufactured evidence." How many of the thousands who have viewed this "evidence" were ever told that this specimen was "reconstructed" from the fragments of three separate species? Or that the entire cave was emptied of gravel, which was screened, and all fragments found joined together into one "missing link"? That these fragments would not fill one hand of a grown man is not generally known. Also, that when they put these tiny pieces together they put the lower teeth in the upper jaw.

This missing link is made up of plaster of Paris and imagination!



PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS

Now we come to the greatest hoax of all. This is the famous

"PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS"
(The Ape Man who walked upright)

Sometimes he is called the Java Man, and occasionally referred to as the Trinal Race. The remains of this creature were discovered near Tinal in the central part of the Isle of Java in 1891. All that has been furnished the scientific world are casts of the top of the skull, two teeth, and a photograph of the femur made in 1894. These fragmentary ossi were discovered by Professor Eugene Dubois, in the year 1891. Three years later he furnished a description of the remains to the scientific world. From the date of their discovery, until July, 1923, no scientist was allowed to view these remains.

In view of the tremendous importance attached by the evolutionist school to the Java ape man it is of some interest to ascertain how extensive this find was. When we looked into the case we were amazed to find that Dr. Dubois discovered three teeth, a tiny fragment of a lower jaw, and two fragmentary sections of the top of the skull. The illustrated cast of the Java ape ~~man~~ was reconstructed from these fragments mixed with plaster of Paris and larger amounts of imagination! How reliable this reproduction is we can see from the following clipping, from the pen of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institute. This was taken from Science, Volume 60, No. 1548, August 29, 1924:

**"NEW CASTS OF THE PITHECANTHROPUS
REMAINS"**

"In the beginning of July, 1923, during the

writer's visit to Professor Eugene Dubois, to examine, at the latter's invitation and after their long seclusion, the highly important originals of the *Pithecanthropus*, the need of new and reliable casts of all the remains was urged upon Professor Dubois, who promised to comply as soon as circumstances permitted. On July 10, this year, the following gratifying and self-explanatory letter was received:

'Dear Dr. H.:

'Today I have forwarded to the Koninklyke Akademie von Wetenschappen, Amsterdam, casts of all the fossil remains of *Pithecanthropus Erectus*; the calvarium, the endocranial cavity, the femur, the three teeth, and the mandibular fragment, for the U. S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

'I beg to excuse the late date of this, a year ago promised sending, by my having been seriously indisposed during a long time and the circumstances that we have no specialist in this country to make casts of this kind, so that the work had to be done for the greatest part by my own hands.

'Believe me sincerely yours,

(Sgd.): Eug. Dubois.'

'It is understood that two other sets of these casts have been made, one of which is destined for the American Museum of Natural History.

(Sgd.): Ales Hrdlicka."

U. S. National Museum.

The visit referred to by Dr. Hrdlicka is one that he made to Dr. Dubois at the Doctor's invitation in July, 1923. In *Science*, Volume 57, Number 1485, June 15, 1923, there appeared a scathing criticism of

Dr. Dubois for refusing to allow any reputable scientists to study and measure the bones of *Pithecanthropus Erectus*.

Following this, while Dr. Hrdlicka was a visitor in England attending the session of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," Dr. Dubois invited him to view these specimens, **more than thirty years after they were found.** The result of Doctor Hrdlicka's examination is not only interesting but significant. He makes the plain statement that *Pithecanthropus* was a true human being. In the Literary Digest for September 22, 1923, Dr. Hrdlicka says: "None of the published illustrations or casts now in various museums are accurate. The jaw fragment was from another and later type of man. The femur is without doubt human." Yet for thirty years this reconstruction made out of plaster of Paris and imagination, has done duty as a missing link to fool the student public, and bolster the failing claims of evolution. You will note in the above clipping that Dr. Hrdlicka advocates the need of reliable casts. We wait with interest for the result of a reconstruction made from reliable casts.

This, then, is the history of missing links. Without bones enough to fill a soup dish, but with plenty of plaster of Paris, thoroughly mixed with imagination and prejudice, evidence can be manufactured. The **fatuous faith and infantile credulity of the evolutionary public are certainly astounding.** Barnum was right. Partly at least. He said, "There is a sucker born every minute." He was wrong to this extent: There are two born every minute. Barnum got one—then evolution gets the other!

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